

## Scraps and Facts.

The Charlotte Times, announces the death, on the 13th inst., of Maj. Zenas A. Grier.

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois, known as "Gray & Lunt." Half the letters come to them directed to "L & G."

A little boy in New York made a kite of his father's 7-30's. Government paper never went so high before.

It is rumored that General Sheridan is soon to be married to the daughter of Judge Foster, of Louisiana, who owns one of the largest plantations on the Bayou Teche.

During the present month of July we have two new moons, one on the first and the other on the thirteenth day, being the only month in the year that this occurrence will take place.

The national debt amounts to more than \$100 to each man, woman and child in the United States, black and white. The debt of the State of New York amounts to \$51,753,082.22, and that of the several counties will swell it to \$140,000,000.

The wheat crop of the United States is said by experienced farmers to be the largest and best in the largest crop grown in this country, and it is estimated at the enormous amount of 225,000,000 bushels.

The proprietors of the Mills House, Charleston Hotel, Pavilion Hotel and Victoria Hotel, have been fined by the Mayor \$100 each, for keeping their bars open without a license. They took legal advice on the subject, and the hotel bars have been closed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that the United States Government is at this time negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. The negotiation was begun several months ago, and it is said, will soon be consummated.

Forty-five white voters who registered in the 10th Congressional district in Smyth county, whose names commenced with C, twenty-three of whom were Copperheads. What a family for one neighborhood, to say nothing about the women and children!

The Richmond Enquirer states that a distinguished citizen who has just returned from a visit to the Northwest, says that the Democrats are confident of carrying Ohio at the coming election, and that candid Republicans admit that nothing can prevent it but injudicious nominations.

A distinguished New York divine, pressed to go to Europe, is angry upon his return to find his substitute so much preferred by his parishioners that they propose to retain him and let the "original" Jacobus. Such action will stop the great deal of bronchitis.

A story is told of an old Virginia planter who was missing from his crib. One night he told a colored boy to set a trap in the crib. The next morning the boy came running to the house, exclaiming: "Bress God, massa, if there isn't a white fellow out there shakin hands wid dat steel trap!"

In the course of the discussion, in the House of Representatives, on the Supplemental bill, which passed that body, the Honorable James Brooks, of New York, said that "this was the proudest hour of his life, when he could make his remembrance against the outrages and infamous principles of the military tyrannical bill."

Since the emancipation of the negroes in the United States, and since the abolition of the American war, slaves have greatly decreased in value in Porto Rico—so much so, indeed, that at the present time the price of plantation slaves is entirely nominal, and it is impossible to sell them at anything like their former value.

A clergyman on the Dubuque railroad accident sat down on a large basket of eggs, to the great injury of the railroad. The eggs were broken, and the clergyman was severely injured. The railroad company is now paying him a large sum of money for the damage done to the eggs.

Clark Mills, the celebrated sculptor, the designer and modeler of the equestrian statue of General Jackson at Lexington, Va., is now in Lexington for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements to that end.

A school has been recently opened at Worms, in Germany, for the education of those desirous of learning the manufacture of beer and vinegar. Four months is the time required to enable a person to become a graduate, and it has already twenty-four students hard at work at the science of brewing the wholesome and highly-prized Lager beer.

Gen. Spinner, in an official letter to the cashier of a national bank in New Hampshire, says that after the death of a man, the bank should do nothing more to do with the notes, all of which the United States undertake to redeem. Such notes are subject to the same rules of redemption as the public notes of the United States.

It is reported, apparently semi-officially, from Washington, that a majority of the Military Commission, before whom Mrs. Surratt was tried, under a recommission to President Johnson, that her sentence to death be commuted. This paper was never seen by the President, nor had he heard of it until the matter was broached recently through the newspapers.

The venerable Dr. Strong, of Hartford, presiding one in the General Association of Connecticut, called upon a ministerial brother as follows: "Brother Colton of Bolton, will you step this way and pray?" Brother Colton rose to his feet and very solemnly replied: "My dear brother Strong, you do very wrong, to be making a rhyme, at this solemn time."

Washington advices of the 14th inst., state that a large mass of correspondence between the Reconstruction Administration and the people, the Commanders, has been published. The issues involved have been decided by the bill just passed. The correspondence shows that Grant is strongly inclined towards the latitude claimed by the commanders, under the old bills.

When a child is born at sea, it is customary to request the skipper to name the child. In some cases, the young sail is baptized with the name of the vessel. A cotemporary gives a very interesting account of the sudden appearance of an additional passenger in a city car the other day. As the "little stranger" happens to be a boy, the "Black and Tan" Matinee Man, as he is pronounced, it "Hossar," would be a very appropriate Christian name.

The New York Herald, in reference to Gen. Sickles' suggestions in regard to general amnesty says: "They are such, evidently, as flow from his experience in honest efforts to enforce the law, and they indicate certain practical difficulties that the Reconstruction Administration should overcome, and which, if heeding suggestions so well founded, but it is a measure too late now to introduce into the law measure that would so radically change its whole basis as would the proposed universal amnesty."

Francis W. Odell, Esq., ex-Vice Consul for H. B. M. at Shanghai, has written a letter to Col. Aaron B. Crockett, of Matamoras, Mexico, advising most positively that "Wilkes Booth is still alive, and that the United States Treasury has been swindled out of \$100,000 by Colonel Baker and his accomplices, in palming off a spurious body upon the Government for Booth and claiming the reward."

The Constitutional Union of Washington reports that a Kunkin inscription has been discovered near the Great Falls in the Potomac; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman named Sassa, who died in 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Norsemen to our shores five centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. The inscription is a fragment of teeth, bronze trinkets, coins and other curious things, have been exhumed from the grave.

General Sickles made a speech to the freedmen in Charleston on the 4th of July, in which he said: "There are many plantations in these States, not cultivated and only half-cultivated. If the owners, who can neither plant nor afford to keep their lands idle, would divide their useless lands into small farms of twenty acres each, and sell them at fair prices to honest, industrious and thrifty laborers, the cry of 'consolidation' would soon be lost in the gleeful busy labor; the noise of landless agitators would be hushed in the repose of a contented, happy peasantry."

The California end of the Pacific Railroad is going forward with great energy. It cannot progress with the rapidity of the Eastern division, since while that is extended thus far over level prairie lands, the western division is being cut through the land, rough and hilly. The summit tunnel is 1,660 feet long, and it was looked upon as a three or four year's job. But the Californians commenced at both ends, and sinking a shaft in the middle worked at it, there also. It was com-

menced in September, and by the first of May there were 980 feet cut, leaving only 680, which will be cut through by August, eleven months from the beginning!

Among the curious novelties produced in the last few years, have been the tiny watches, which are marvelous on account of the quantity of mechanism compressed within small spaces. One of these is about the size of a half-dollar, and almost. At the first of the great exhibitions, the Swiss exhibited a watch only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case; it showed hours, minutes, seconds, and the day of the month. An English specimen, the size of a three-penny piece, was a giant to it. The annual Register, about a century ago, told of a watch only the fifty-fourth part of an inch in diameter; but this, we suspect, must be a mistake for fifty-four hundredths of an inch—a very different affair. Arnold presented to George III., an exquisite watch of the size of a silver penny, set in a ring; it consisted of a hundred and twenty separate parts, the whole of which weighed together less than six pennyweights, and so intricate were the works that Arnold had to make each minute part before he made the watch. The King was so delighted with the work that he sent Arnold five hundred guineas. When the czar of Russia heard of this, he offered Arnold a thousand guineas to make a similar one for him; but this the artist refused, determined that his own sovereign's watch should be unique.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.

JAS. E. WILSON. EDITORS: JAS. F. HART.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1867.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work, are cash, in advance.

X.—The paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the time for which payment has been made. A subscriber finding a (X) cross-mark on the wrapper or margin of his paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The House Committee on elections reported that no person should be sworn in as a member of the House, who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion; and that disloyalty of constituents, or illegality of elections, should not prevent a member from swearing in, if he holds a certificate. In the Kentucky case, the time for taking evidence has been extended to December. This excludes Kentucky from all participation in this session's proceedings as effectually as if that State were a Military District.

The Judiciary Committee stated that they are not ready to report on impeachment. They wish to hold the rod over Mr. JOHNSON in order to keep him docile in future.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. It was further ordained that accomplices, yet untied or unsentenced, shall receive the protection of the House, if they give "valuable" evidence. What sort of value is desirable is left to conjecture, but evidence useful for party purposes is probably the article wanted.

The House ordered another committee of five to be appointed to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate refused to consider the vote of thanks to the District Commanders, which had passed the House. This action of the Senate is not to be understood as condemning the Commanders, as the resolutions were rejected only because the Senate thought them unnecessary.

The new Supplement to the Reconstruction Act was passed by both Houses and sent to the President. When it has received his sanction, or, failing that, has been passed over his veto, Congress will probably adjourn. We publish this Supplement in another column, inasmuch as it is the medicine prescribed for the treatment of Southern woe until next October. At that time a new prescription may be expected.

The House also passed a bill appropriating \$1,675,000 for reconstruction expenses.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

In another column of this issue, the reader will find the Act of Congress, passed last week, a mandatory of the Reconstruction Acts heretofore of force. The Act is intended to be explanatory in its character, yet several new conditions are prescribed for the government of these military districts. In order that the general reader may be more readily understand the Act, we have thought proper to attempt a synopsis of its provisions.

The first section is merely introductory. The second section gives the District Commander power to remove from office, any State officer, whenever such District Commander may be of the opinion that the removal of such officer is necessary to the proper administration of the Reconstruction Acts. The exercise of this power, however, is subject to the disapproval of General Grant. In case of the removal of a State officer, provision is made for supplying the vacancy by detail from the army, or the appointment of a civilian.

The third section invests General Grant, also, with the power of removing officers and supplying vacancies.

The fourth section confirms all removals and appointments heretofore made by District Commanders. Also provides for the removal, hereafter, of all civil officers who are disloyal to the United States government, or who use their official influence to hinder or obstruct the administration of the Reconstruction Acts.

Section five makes the Registers judges of the qualification of persons for registration, and gives them power to examine witnesses touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. In cases where the permission to register is refused, it is made the duty of the Board of Registers to note the cause of refusal, and submit the same to the Commanding General of the District. No person is disqualified as a member of any Board of Registration, by reason of race or color.

The sixth section declares the intention of the oath in the "Supplementary Act," to be, in part, the disfranchisement of all persons who were members of any State Legislature, or held any judicial or executive office in any State at the commencement or previous to the war, and afterwards engaged in, or gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, whether they had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not. The effect of this is to disfranchise all those who held civil office, and none others except persons who have been convicted of felony before the war, or were never convicted of felony, there is no door as to their right to register and vote.

"Executive or Judicial office in any State," is construed to include all civil offices created in a State, by law, for the administration of justice. Of course, those persons who, previous to the war, held office, and did not engage in rebellion or give aid and comfort thereto, are entitled to register and vote.

Section seven extends the time for the completion of the registration, until the first of October. Also, makes it the duty of the Boards of Registration to commence a revision of the registration lists, fourteen days prior to any election under the Act, which revision shall continue for five days.

The Board, at such revision, is authorized to strike from the list those whom they may determine have been improperly registered; and add the names of such persons as possess the necessary qualifications and have not been previously registered. No person is entitled to register and vote, by reason of an executive pardon, unless he was entitled to the privilege without the pardon.

Section eight provides for the removal, by the Commanding General, of members of Boards of Registration and the filling of vacancies.

Section nine provides that members of Boards of Registration, and all persons hereafter elected, appointed or detailed as officers, under State or municipal authority, shall be required to take and

subscribe to the oath of office, prescribed by law for officers of the United States, and commonly known as the "iron-clad" oath.

Section ten provides that no District Commander or Board of Registration shall be bound in the construction of the Acts by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. Or, in other words, the construction of the Acts is vested in the Military Commanders and the Boards of Registration.

Section eleven requires that the several Acts on the subject, shall be construed literally.

MURDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

The cold-blooded execution of MAXIMILIAN by a court-martial of his captors, has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the civilized world. With the exception of the more venomous leaders and organs of the Radical party, the people of the United States condemn the execution as a cruel, mean and unnecessary crime. It is, however, approved by the blood-thirsty creatures whom God has raised to power in this country, apparently as a scourge for the sins of the people. Some of these had the moral hardness to stand up in their places in Congress and express their admiration of the "dauntless courage of Mexico," in venturing to kill MAXIMILIAN.

This sentiment is worthy of note, for it shows that these men would gladly make a Mexico of their native land, if they dared. Power alone is a want, not will. And in view of the fact that a slight circumstance may, at any moment, confer upon them an excuse for the exercise of unlimited power, the sentiments of such men become of importance. It is worthy of note that the justifiers of JUAREZ are only to be found among the extreme Radicals. Those who clamored for the blood of Mr. DAVIS and other prominent Confederates, now sing hymns of praise for a crime that shocks the moral sense of all the world besides.

Ought not such men to be closely watched by their countrymen? Are they to be trusted as allies by any part of the people of this country?

But however pleasing this deed of blood may be to the Robespierres of America, the nations of Europe look upon it with horror and indignation. The Courts of France, England and Austria have gone into mourning for the unfortunate victim, and the first consequence of MAXIMILIAN's murder is the suspension of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the above named nations. So far as NAPOLEON is concerned, his crocodile tears are really an insult to the memory of the man whom he betrayed to an ignominious death. If he had stood by him with more fidelity, he would not have been forced to a hypocritical show of grief for his friend. But though his sorrow is late, it may lead to a dear revenge, in the overthrow and destruction of Mexico as an independent power.

The friendship of this country is all that stands between Mexico and a hopeless war with the combined powers of Western Europe. Yet her rulers seem anxious to throw away even this protection and to face the world in arms. Infatuated by their success in the late struggle, the Mexicans have paid an utter disregard to the principles of national law. SANTA ANNA was taken from an American vessel against the protest of her officers, and no apology has yet appeared. On the other hand, it is stated that he, too, has been executed. If this statement proves true, friendship between Mexico and the United States is likely to be of short duration; for though SANTA ANNA is not a character of so great importance as that his death should plunge two nations into war, still he was under the protection of the American flag, and the American nation is bound to avenge him. Later accounts state that since the seizure of SANTA ANNA, insults to the U. S. flag have become of almost daily occurrence, on the border. Altogether, the chances are that Mexico will become DICTIONARY, looking with contempt upon the efficiency of female soldiers, reported against female suffrage. The millennium has not yet arrived.

Polite to the Last.

The following serene note was found in a bottle picked up at sea, off the western coast of Africa:

Ship Dover Castle, January 13, 1867.

Mr. Alfred Daves to inform his friends at 23, Cliff Dorset, that the ship is about to go, and he begs that his friends will pay all his bills, and trusts that Nora will get over it time. This man is two days' sail from the line, outward bound. Anybody who gets this will oblige Mr. Daves by putting it in the Times newspaper. And now, I have not much longer to live, believe me, yours, A. DAVES.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, now a resident of Paris, but formerly of Lancaster District, has sent one thousand dollars in gold to Governor Orr, for the relief of the suffering poor in his native district. A Yankee negro teacher at Thomastown, Georgia, being about to leave his black sheep, lately collected from each of ten cents to remember them in his absence. Sing Sing Prison (N. Y.) contains 1,358 convicts, of which 156 are females. The Internal Revenue collections this year, compared with last, show a falling off of nearly \$6,500,000. Wendell Phillips says: "The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living." Mr. John Massey has left at our office an Irish potato, grown on his lot in this town, weighing one pound.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Registration Postponed.

General Sickles has given public notice that registration will not be commenced in District No. 2, until further orders.

A New Liquor.

It is stated that a Polish Chemist has invented a new liquor, one drop of which will intoxicate. This is the very stuff for District No. 2, and persons interested are advised to send to Poland for one gallon of it. It must be one gallon or more, for a less quantity is inconsistent with the terms of Order No. 32. But at the rate of one drunk for every drop, or one big drunk for every two drops, a gallon ought to last a life time.

Despotism and Radicalism Contrasted.

The Emperor of Austria, a much abused European despot, was crowned King of Hungary not long since. His first official act was to cancel all sentences for political offenses and restore all confiscated estates in his new kingdom. His next was to present 50,000 ducats, which he had just received from the diet, to the widows and orphans of Hungarian Soldiers, most of whom fell in rebellion against Austria. On the contrary, the loud-mouthed party of Liberty in so-called free America, scorning to imitate a despot, have already trampled into dust the most unquestioned rights of free-born Southern men, and long to clutch in their avicious grasp the poor remains of Southern wealth. But we are assured in the best of all, said the detective, "the triumph of the wicked is short."

Gift Enterprises in Tribulation.

The Metropolitan Record announces that the police of New York have recently disturbed the philanthropic schemes of "Kelly's Great North American Gift Concern" and the "Merchants and Bankers' Presentation Enterprise." The liberal minded proprietors, who proposed to scatter piens and gold watches throughout the country at the trifling price of one dollar each, have been turned over to the tender mercies of the jailor. The swindlers ought to have been put in limbo long ago, but it is better late than never. It must not be supposed, however, that gift enterprises will be abolished by this proceeding. As long as the country swarms with fools ready to send their souls to such concerns, in the expectation of getting gold watches for them, just so long will "gift" swindles flourish. When the last of all the fools is dead, then—and not till then—will their occupation be gone. As that period seems to be far distant in the future, we may expect to see gift enterprises advertised for a long while yet.

Janus-Faced Seward.

The old Romans had a deity, supposed to be the God of peace, who was painted with two faces, one looking to the right, the other to the left. Hon. W. H. Seward is the modern Janus, and his method of keeping the peace is just like that of his ancient prototype, by turning his smiling countenance to both parties of every controversy.

A fine instance of his talent for two-facedness has recently occurred.

A United States Admiral of double distilled "loyal" sentiments, one Dahlgreen, who appears

to have missed a chance to show his hostility to rebellion during the war, refused to salute the Peruvian flag because it was unfurling by Commodore Tucker, of the late Confederate Navy, but since a Peruvian officer in good and regular standing, this piousness conduct was of course an insult to Peru, whose flag has a right to salute from friendly powers, no matter how obnoxious its bearer may be to the virtuous Dahlgreen. When the matter was referred to Seward, he was compelled to admit that the flag should have been saluted. But he gently pats Dahlgreen on the back for the determination "to decline personal and individual intercourse with rebels and traitors against the United States, wherever and under whatever circumstances they may be found." The ink was not fairly dry upon this vindictive sentence, when Seward himself was with the President in Raleigh, enjoying the hospitality of North Carolina rebels, and the man who had been full of love to the "misguided rebels" of the South. Could an honest man have done this, after writing the above sentiments?

A Radical Missionary's Traveling Expenses.

The Mayor of New Orleans, in his warm admiration of the heroic Kelly and the eloquent Wilson, pledged the city government for the payment of their bills, while those gentlemen honored New Orleans with their presence. The Finance Committee, however, not sharing in the Mayor's admiration of the Radical Paul and Silas, took the liberty of refusing to pay their bills. At last accounts General Sheridan had not removed the Committee from office, for thus becoming "impediments to reconstruction," but there is no telling how soon he will do so. The bills foot up as follows:

St. Charles Hotel, board, \$25.00  
P. Lynch, for carriages, 67 00  
St. Charles Hotel, board, 67 00  
G. H. Cresswell, for food, 50 00  
St. Charles Hotel, board, 20 50  
Wm. Bell, for cab hire, 6 00  
St. Charles Hotel, board, etc., 48 25

\$302.05

From the above items, it would seem that the "Apostles of Liberty" are partial to riding in carriages. But as the clerical are also heavy, it is just possible that the patriotic gentlemen were unable to travel in any other way.

A Soldier in Petticoats.

The Committee on Suffrage, in the New York legislature, determined to bring in a bill conferring suffrage on negroes but refusing it to women. When this proceeding was announced, it excited great indignation among the strong-minded women of both sexes. Mrs. Cad Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, two prominent champions of woman's rights, volunteered their services to give the Committee a blowing-up. Upon their arrival an interesting dialogue occurred, chiefly between Mr. Greeley, the Chairman, and the ladies, the gist of which is contained in the following extract:

"Mr. Greeley wished to know if the friends of the movement had in contemplation that jurors should be drawn indiscriminately from men and women."

"Miss Anthony answered in the affirmative."

"Mr. Gould, (Rep.) of Columbia, asked how it would be in case of a draft? (Applause and great laughter in the male gallery.)"

"Miss Anthony, with great vivacity, answered—'So long as we are in the world, we will be an opposition to war; but if we must be so, let them both serve. Yes, sir, we are ready to submit to a draft. (Applause.)'"

Mrs. Stanton clinched Miss Anthony's heroic position, by giving it as her opinion that woman would cease, if women could vote. But the noble effort of Mrs. A. was in vain. The ungallant committee, looking with contempt upon the efficiency of female soldiers, reported against female suffrage. The millennium has not yet arrived.

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